

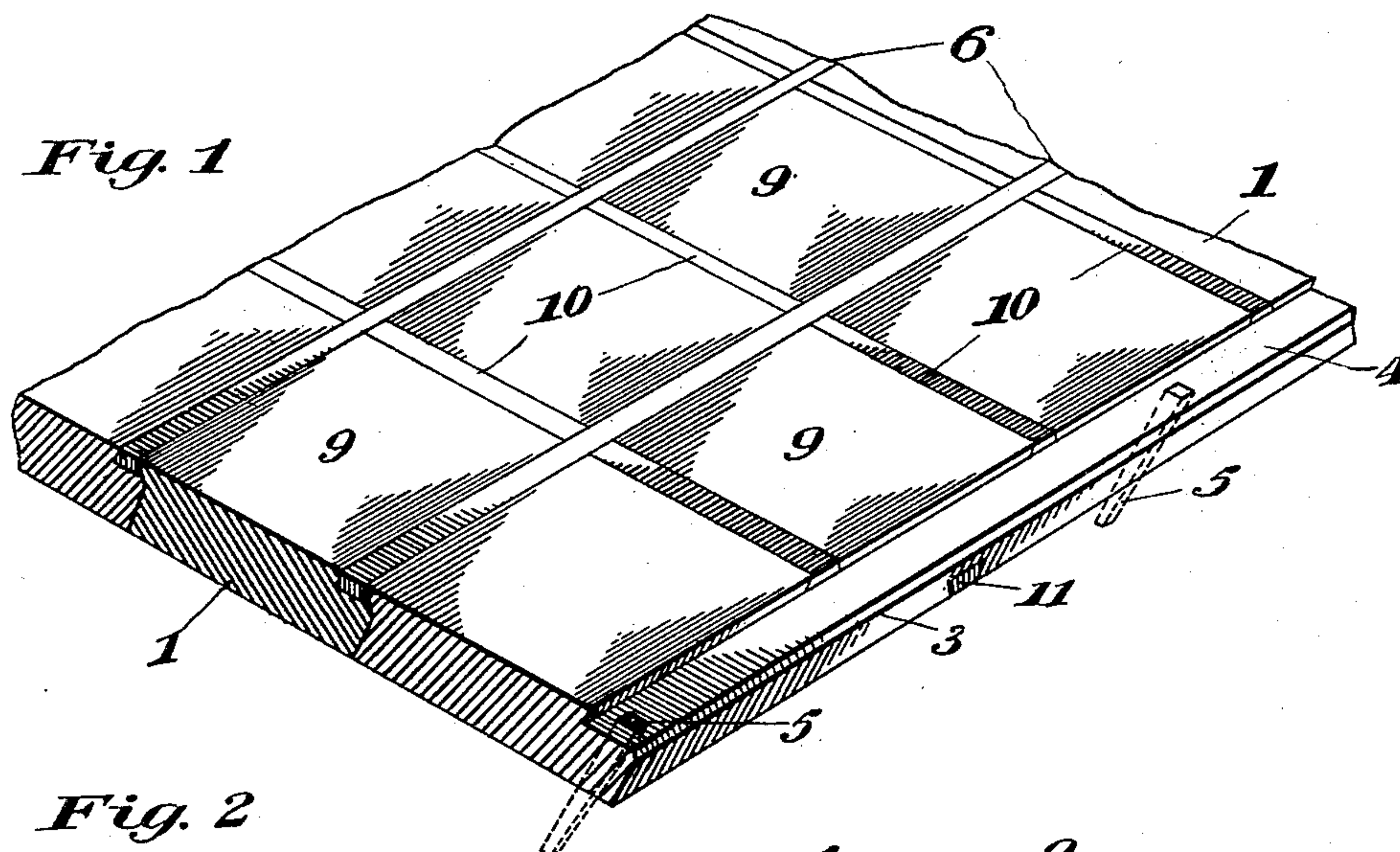
No. 625,511.

Patented May 23, 1899.

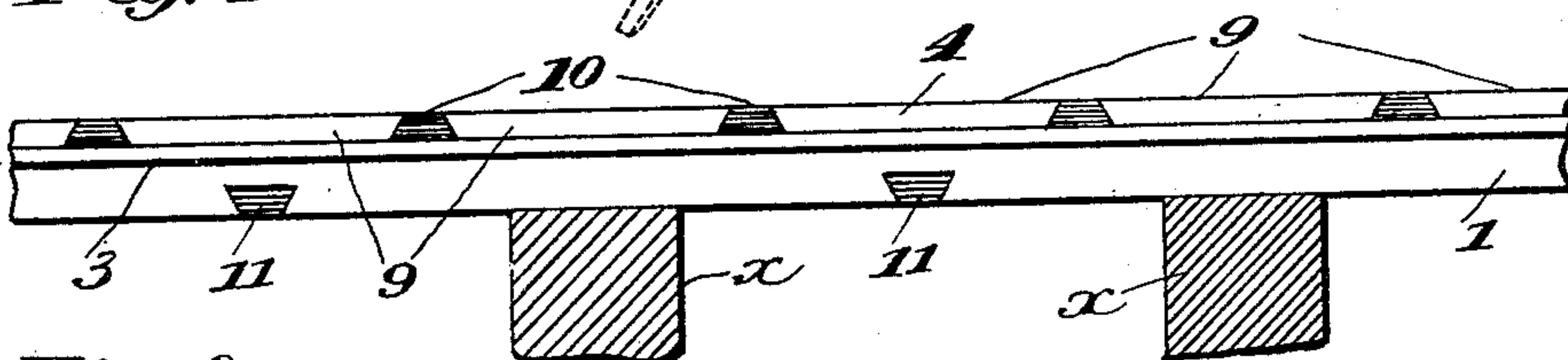
C. A. LAMMERS.  
MARQUETRY.

(Application filed Sept. 29, 1898.)

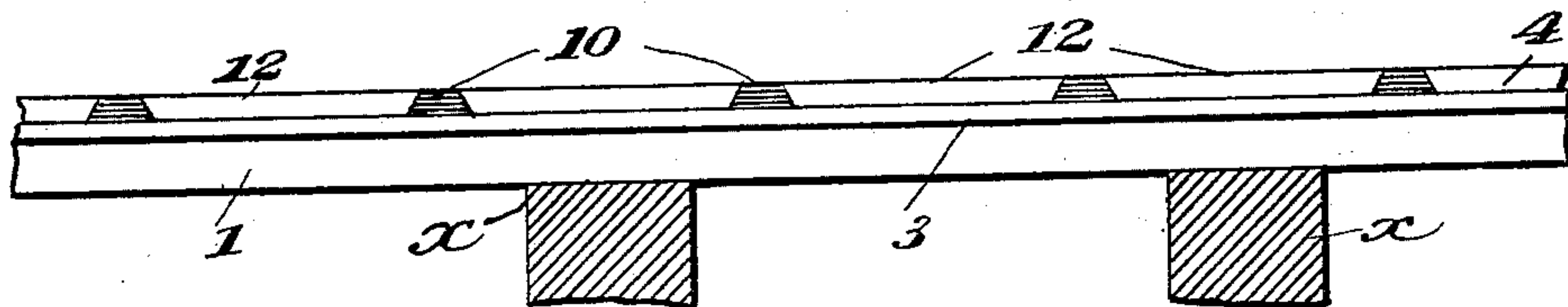
(No Model.)



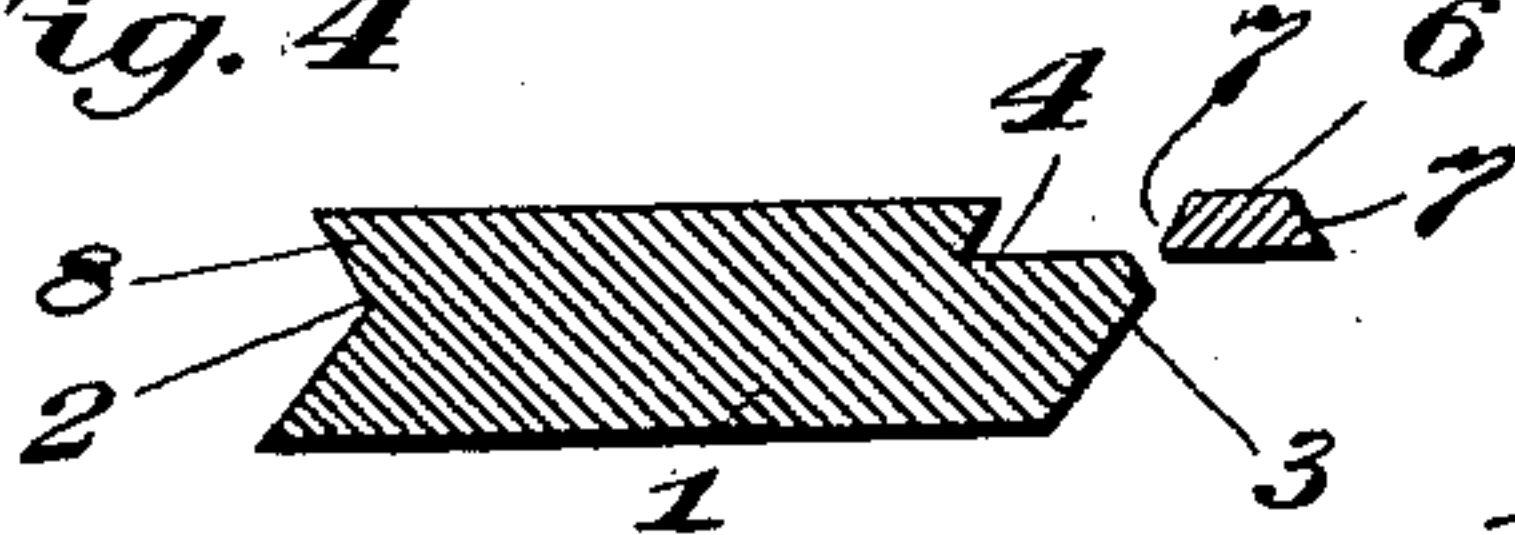
**Fig. 2**



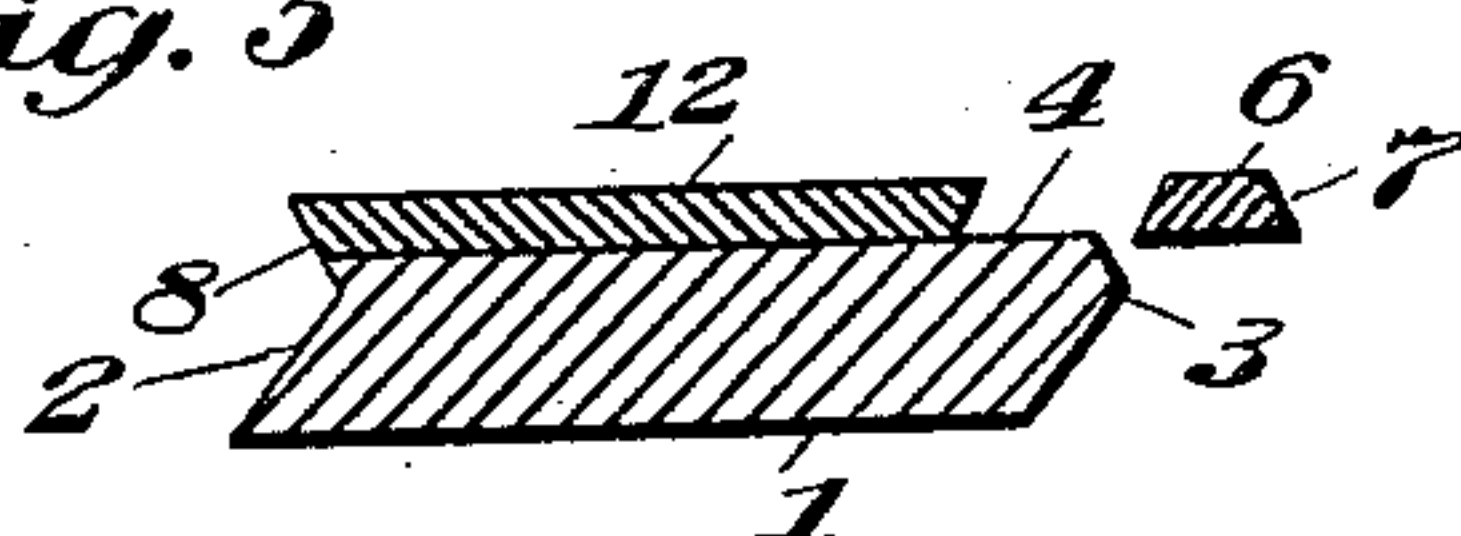
**Fig. 3**



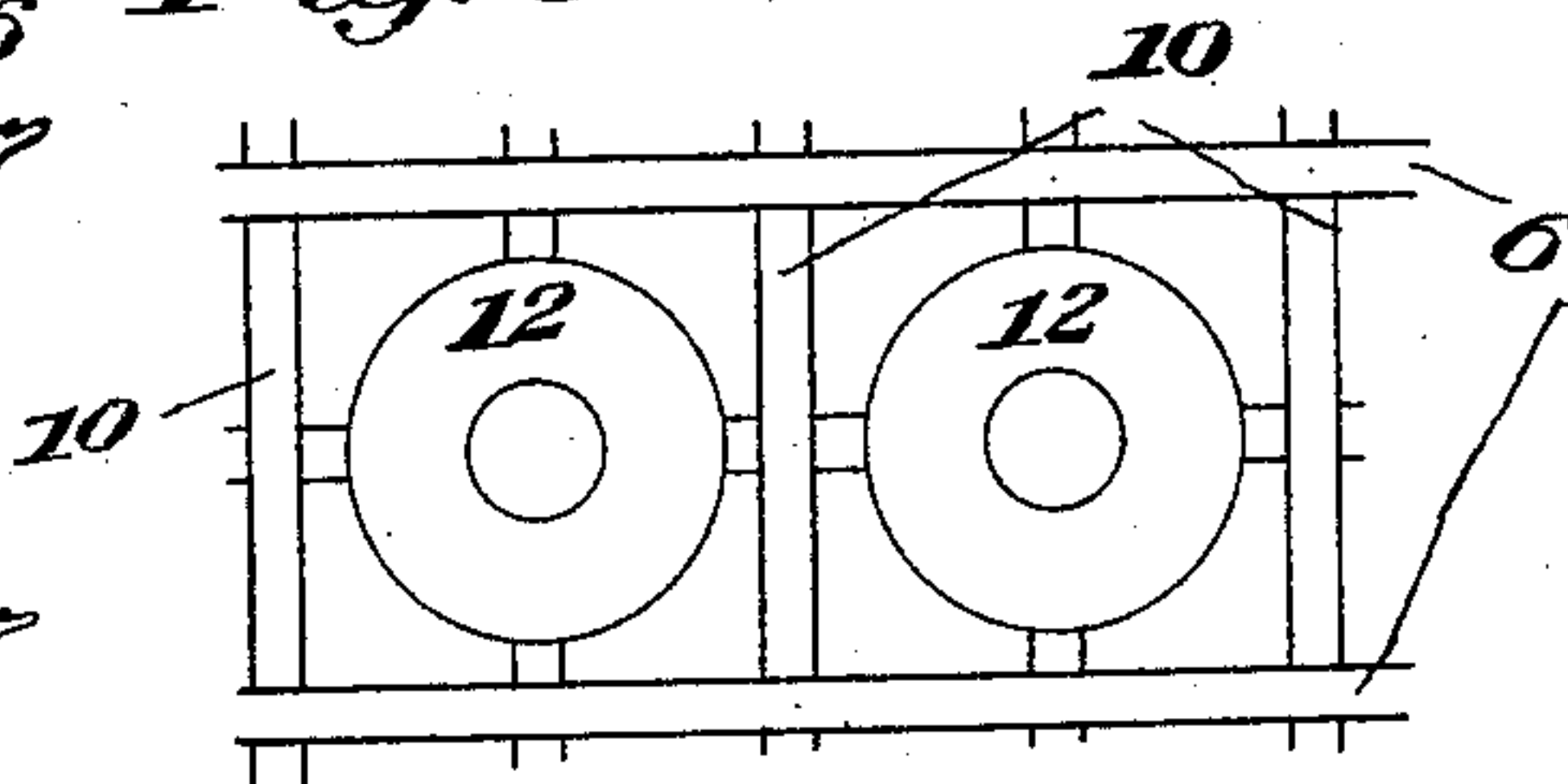
**Fig. 4**



**Fig. 5**



**Fig. 6**



**Witnesses**  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ALFRED LAMMERS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## MARQUETRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 625,511, dated May 23, 1899.

Application filed September 29, 1898. Serial No. 692,170. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ALFRED LAMMERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marquetry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in marquetry, such as is used for the construction of ornamental floorings, wainscoting, paneling, and other similar work; and the object of the invention is to improve and simplify such work, so as to enable it to be made at a reduced cost and in a form adapted to be more readily laid in position.

The invention consists in certain novel features of the construction, combination, and arrangement of the improved marquetry, whereby certain important advantages are attained, and the work is made simpler, cheaper, and otherwise better adapted for use than various other forms of marquetry heretofore employed, all as will be hereinafter fully described.

The novel features of the invention will be carefully defined in the claims.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a fragment of marquetry constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 2 is an edge view showing the marquetry constructed as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view showing a modified construction of the improved marquetry. Fig. 4 is a section taken transversely through one of the marquetry strips constructed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a similar section taken through one of the strips constructed as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a plan view drawn to a reduced scale and showing a fragment of marquetry constructed as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, and 5, 1 indicates one of the boards or strips of which the improved marquetry is constructed, these strips being each formed on one longitudinal edge with a recess or groove 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and on the opposite edge with a longitudinal bead or projection 3, the strips or boards being adapted to fit together after the fashion of tongue-and-groove flooring, &c., the bead or projection 3 of one board or strip

fitting in the groove or recess 2 in the adjacent board or strip, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Each of the boards or strips 1 is also formed in its upper face with a longitudinal recess 4, extending along the edge of the board or strip adjacent to the bead or projection 3, and said recess 4 has an undercut wall at one side. The part of the strip or board at the bottom of the recess 4 is adapted for the passage of nails 5 or the like employed for holding the strip or board to the joists, studding, &c., and in said recess 4 is adapted to be arranged a key or slat 6 of a cross-section adapted to fit snugly in said recess, said key or slat having, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 4, opposite dovetailed edges 7, one of which is adapted to fit against the undercut wall of the recess 4 and the other of which is adapted to fit against a beveled surface 8, formed in the groove 2 of the adjacent strip or board 1.

The keys or slats 6 are placed in position in the respective recesses 4 after the strips or boards 1 have been nailed or otherwise secured in place, and when in position said keys or slats serve to hide or obscure the nails or screws by means of which the strips 1 are secured, said slats or keys being held in place by the engagement of their dovetailed edges 7 with the undercut walls of the recesses 4 and the surfaces 8 of the grooves 3. If desired also, the slats or keys may be glued or otherwise cemented in place.

The strips or boards 1 are provided at suitable intervals with transverse recesses or grooves having undercut sides and adapted to receive blocks or slats 10, dovetailed at opposite edges to fit in said transverse recesses or grooves, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The blocks or slats 10 will be formed by preference of some differently colored or grained wood or material from the body portions of the strips or boards 1, so as to divide the surface of said strips or boards into a longitudinal series of panels or faces, as clearly indicated at 9 in Figs. 1 and 2. The keys or slats 6 are also formed of wood or other material differently colored or grained from the material of which the strips or boards 1 are formed, so that the surface of the work when the strips and slats or keys are in position is divided into a series of panels or squares, giving to the marquetry a very ornamental appearance.



In order to prevent the boards or strips 1 from warping, I prefer to provide on the under side thereof at suitable intervals, preferably midway between the joists or studding to which said strips or boards are secured, transverse recesses having undercut side walls and adapted to receive dovetailed blocks or reinforces 11, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The marquetry constructed as above described presents a very ornamental and attractive appearance and is also extremely simple and inexpensive, since it is adapted to be laid in strips after the manner of tongue-and-groove siding or flooring, thereby dispensing with the employment of an extra flooring or foundation and also dispensing with much labor and skill in the fitting and gluing of joints, such as is required in marquetry as ordinarily constructed. It is also obvious that the marquetry may be made in different designs by using transverse blocks or slats 10, arranged at different angles to the length of the strips or boards 1, or the panels 9 may be replaced in part or wholly by separate blocks or panels of differently grained or colored woods or materials, as in the construction shown in Figs. 3, 5, and 6. As shown in these views, the strips or boards 1 are built up or formed with panels 12, which may be made of inlaid or differently colored or grained blocks glued or otherwise secured upon the top surfaces of the strips or boards 1, which are constructed with beads 3 and grooves 2 to fit one another and are also formed with re-

cesses 4 to receive slats or keys 6, as in the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. The blocks or panels 12 are also separated by spaces to receive transverse blocks or slats 10, which blocks or slats, as in the preceding construction, are formed with dovetailed edges to fit the undercut sides of the blocks or panels 12.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described improved marquetry consisting of strips having at their edges coincident or reciprocal tongues and grooves, and each provided with a longitudinal recess formed in its upper surface along one of its edges, and slats arranged in the longitudinal recesses of the strips, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described improved marquetry constructed in alternating strips and slats, the strips being provided with reciprocal or coincident beads and grooves and having longitudinal recesses adjacent to the beads and provided with undercut walls, and the slats being adapted to fit in said recesses and each having dovetailed edges to fit the undercut wall of the recess of one strip and the grooved edge surface of the adjacent strip, substantially as set forth.

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